DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1998-207840

DERWENT-WEEK: 199819

TITLE: Scented fishing lure assembly - has scent dispensing opening connecting chamber to region outside of lure to permit scent from scent bearing material in chamber to emanate into outside water region around lure

INVENTOR: MAKSYM, G P

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: MAKSYM G P[MAKSI]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1996CA-2174359 (April 17, 1996)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
CA 2174359 A	October 18, 1997	N/A	045	A01K 085/00

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
CA 2174359A	N/A	1996CA-2174359	April 17, 1996

INT-CL (IPC): A01K085/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: CA 2174359A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The fishing lure comprises an outer body defining a chamber adapted to contain in it a scent bearing material. The body has an access opening which opens to the chamber and arranged to enable scent bearing material to be inserted into the chamber. A closure member is configured to be positioned in the access opening in a closed position to retain scent bearing material in the chamber,

and movable to an open position to enable scent bearing material to be placed
in the chamber. The lure is arranged with scent dispensing opening connecting
the chamber to a region outside of the lure to permit the scent from the scent
bearing material in the chamber to emanate into outside water region around the
lure.

There is a line element extending through the chamber. The closure member is
mounted to the line element in a manner that it is movable between the closed
position and the open position relative to the body of the lure. The closure
member is mounted to the line element at a fixed location along a length of the
line element.

USE - For the lure basic components which are in large part already commercially available.

ADVANTAGE - Is particularly arranged for trolling, and is arranged for jigging.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/17

TITLE-TERMS: SCENT FISH LURE ASSEMBLE SCENT DISPENSE OPEN CONNECT CHAMBER
REGION LURE PERMIT SCENT SCENT BEARING MATERIAL CHAMBER EMANATING
WATER REGION LURE

DERWENT-CLASS: P14

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1998-165085

La page couverture n'est pas disponible en ce moment

Cover Page Not Yet Available

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to a scented fishing lure and a method of utilizing the same. In one configuration, the lure is particularly arranged for trolling, and in another embodiment it is arranged for jigging.

It is an object of the present invention to utilize for the lure basic components which are in large part already commercially available. Further, it is an object to provide a lure in which the scent bearing material can be positioned in a chamber within the lure and removed therefrom in an especially convenient manner, so that the scent bearing material can be easily changed, replaced, or have further material added thereto.

SCENTED FISHING LURE ASSEMBLY AND METHOD

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to scented fishing lures and a method related thereto, and more particularly to such a fishing lure where the component parts thereof are conveniently and functionally arranged for effective operation, and also convenient placement and removal of scented material in the lure.

Background Art

It has long been known that while fishing lures typically depend upon their visual appearance and/or movement in the water to attract fish, the effectiveness of the lure can be enhanced by providing the lure with a scented material to attract the fish. In some instances, a scented material is simply placed on the surface of the lure, or the lure can have a sponge-like material to absorb the scented material. In other instances, the scented material is positioned in a cavity within the fishing lure. A search of the patent literature has disclosed a number of such lures, and these are the following:

U.S. 5,155,947 (Rivard) discloses a scented fishing lure which comprises a lure body 12 having an internal cavity 14 which is divided into two parts by a slanted baffle plate 30. A liquid, gel, paste or solid fish attractant is injected into the forward portion of the cavity (forward of the baffle plate 30), and the baffle plate 30

forms an opening 36 with the interior surface. During a trolling operation, the water flows through a forward opening into the forward cavity portion, thence through the opening 36 into the rear cavity portion and out a rear exit opening 18/20, with the water carrying a small amount of the attractant and/or the scent thereof.

U.S. 5,097,620 (Nietupski) discloses a fishing lure which is connected to a chum dispensing device 22 (mounted on the boat) by means of a dispensing conduit 24. The chum flows through the conduit 24 into a passage 44 in the lure, and during trolling, water enters into a passage 40 in the lure, through a venturi section and then outwardly through the rear end of the lure. The chum is thus drawn into the low pressure area so that it flows from the boat through the conduit 24 and thence outwardly behind the rear of the lure.

U.S. 5,170,850 (Rosenblatt) discloses a fishing lure made of a sponge like material which is cast in the shape of the lure. The sponge material is a hydroxylated polyvinyl acetal material which contains the fish attractant that is dispensed from the sponge into the surrounding water. (U.S. 5,276,993 is a continuation patent based upon U.S. 5,170,850.

U.S. 5,299,378 (Ballard) discloses a fishing lure where there is a forward eyelet 10 attached to a wire 28 extending through a weight 22 and attached to a spring 30 located within the lure. The spring 30 is in turn attached through a swivel 32 to a trailing treble hook 12. The components

are encased in a hollow, soft plastic, tubular shaped body or sheath 14, and under this sheath is a soft, porous sponge-like material which enhances the bait fish feel. A scented material may be placed in the sponge-like material.

U.S. 5,265,368 (Taylor) shows a fishing lure to simulate live bait movements. In one version, the lure has a hollow body, a first port for admitting fluid into the lure body, and a second port for allowing the fluid to escape. There is a valve located in the body to open the first port, and the second portion is closed in response to a pulling force exerted on the lure by the fisherman. Thus, water is allowed to enter the lure body and cause the lure to have a movement simulating live bait.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a scented fishing lure and a method of utilizing the same. In one configuration, the lure is particularly arranged for trolling, and in another embodiment it is arranged for jigging.

It is an object of the present invention to utilize for the lure basic components which are in large part already commercially available. Further, it is an object to provide a lure in which the scent bearing material can be positioned in a chamber within the lure and removed therefrom in an especially convenient manner, so that the scent bearing material can be easily changed, replaced, or have further material added thereto.

The fishing lure of the present invention comprises an outer body defining a chamber adapted to contain therein a scent bearing material. The body has an access opening which opens to the chamber and is arranged to enable scent bearing material to be inserted into the chamber.

There is a closure member configured to be positioned in the access opening in a closed position to retain the scent bearing material in the chamber, and moveable to an open position to enable the scent bearing material to be placed in the chamber.

The lure is arranged with scent dispensing openings means connecting the chamber to a region outside of the lure to permit the scent from the scent bearing material in the chamber to emanate into an outside water region around the lure.

In the preferred form, there are line means extending through the chamber. The closure member is mounted to the line means in a manner that it is moveable between the closed position and the open position relative to the body of the lure. In one version, the closure member is mounted to the line means at a fixed location along the length of the line means. In another arrangement, the closure member is mounted to the line means so as to moveable along the line means from the closed position to the open position.

Also, in the preferred arrangement, there is a weight member located at a forward end of the body, and the line means extends through the weight member and through the forward end of the body. The line member further has locating means

(5)

connected to the line means and locating the weight member in the lure. The locating means also engages the body so as to locate the weight member relative to the body. However in another arrangement the locating means permits the body to be moved relative to the weight member.

The lure has a hook means connected to the line means in a manner to be positioned relative to the body in an operating position. In one embodiment, the lure is a trolling lure and has a weight member at the forward end of the body. The hook member is positioned in an operating position at a location rearwardly of the body.

In another embodiment, the lure is a jigging lure, and there is a weight member at the forward end of the body. The hook is connected to a line member in a manner that in a operating position, the hook is positioned adjacent to the body. More particularly, there is a line member extending from the rear part of the body, to be connected to a main line which extend to a remote operating position, and the hook is also connected to the line member so that in the operating position the hook means extends downwardly to be positioned adjacent to the body.

In the method of the present invention a lure is provided as described above. The scent bearing material is inserted through the access opening to be positioned in the chamber, and the closure member is closed to retain the scent bearing material in the chamber. The lure is positioned in the water at an operating position, with the scent emanating through the scent dispensing

opening means into the surrounding water to attract the fish to the lure.

Other features will become apparent from the following detailed description.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a first embodiment which is a trolling lure incorporating the present invention;

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lure of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3-3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a view taken along line 4-4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a isometric view of a second embodiment which is a jigging lure incorporating the present invention, incorporating the present invention with the tentacles extending downwardly as the lure is moving upwardly in the water in the jigging operation;

Figure 6 is a isometric view similar to Figure 5, but showing the tentacles extending upwardly as the lure moves downwardly in the jigging operation;

Figure 7 is a isometric view of the lure of Figures 5 and 6 showing in broken lines a fish having the hook in the mouth of the fish and the fish pulling the hook away from the lure;

Figure 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lure shown in Figures 5-7.

Figure 9 is a side view of a first version of a lure of a third embodiment of the present invention, this lure having spinner bait;

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 9, but showing a second version of the third embodiment, with the lure having a buzz bait;

Figure 11 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the main portion of the lure shown in Figures 9 and 10, but not showing certain components;

Figure 12 is a side elevational view of a first variation of a fourth embodiment;

Figure 13 is a side elevational view of a second variation of the fourth embodiment;

Figure 14 is a longitudinal sectional view showing a main portion of the two variations of the fourth embodiments shown in Figures 12 and 13;

Figure 15 is a side elevational view of a sixth embodiment of the present invention; where the body of the lure is in the configuration of a crawdad;

Figure 16 is a side elevational view of a sixth embodiment, where the configuration of the body of the lure is a minnow;

Figure 17 is a side elevational view similar to Figures 15 and 16, but showing a seventh embodiment where the body of the lure is configured as a frog.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

A first embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 1 through 4, this being a fishing lure 10 particularly adapted for trolling. The lure 10 comprises an outer body 12 having a configuration and appearance which is very similar to a fish or other form of marine life or object to which the fish that is to be caught might be attracted. In this particular embodiment, the body 12 has the shape and appearance of a squid.

For purposes of description, the body 12 shall be considered as having a forward end 14, a rear end 16, and a lengthwise axis 18 extending in a forward to rear direction. With the lure 10 intended to resemble a squid, the body 10 has a plurality of tentacles 20 extending from the rear end of its body 12.

The body 10 defines a containing chamber or cavity 22 which contains the scent bearing material 24. The chamber 22 is closed at its forward end and has a rear end opening 26 through which the scent bearing material 24 can be inserted into the chamber or cavity 22.

The other main components of the lure 10 are a lead weight 28 located within the forward end portion 14 of the body 12, a closure disc 30 positioned at the rear of the body 12 at the rear opening 26, and a hook 32 located a short distance rearwardly of the rear end 16 of the body 12. The body 12, the lead weight 28, the closure disc 30 and the hook 32 are all interconnected and positioned by the means of a line assembly 34 which will be described in more detail later herein.

To describe each of these components in more detail, the body 12 is in the preferred form made of a flexible rubber like material. In transverse cross sectional configuration, the body 12 has a generally circular or slightly oval shape. The forward end portion 14 of the body 12 tapers outwardly in a rearward direction. The middle

direction. At the rear end 16 there is a moderately constricted portion 38 followed by an expanded wall portion 40, which then narrows down at 42 toward the extreme end 44 that attaches to the tentacles 20.

The lead weight 28 also has a circular cross section with a rounded surface that narrows toward a blunt forward end.

The aforementioned closure disc 30 is formed as a circular rigid member, made of plastic or the like. This disc 30 has a diameter the same as, or slightly larger than, the inside diameter of the body 12 at the expanded wall portion 40, so that the disc 30 can fit snugly within the body at the expanded wall portion 40 in its closed position.

The hook 32 is, or may be, of conventional design. As shown herein, the hook 32 has a single hook portion 46.

As indicated previously, the various components of the lure 10 are interconnected by, and positioned by, the line assembly 34. In the particular arrangement shown herein, the line assembly 34 comprises a single flexible line member 48 which in this embodiment is a monofilament line.

This line member 48 has a forward portion 50 which would normally be a length of leader and which extends into and through a longitudinal center opening 52 formed in the lead weight 28. The line member has a middle portion 54 extending through the chamber 22, and also a disc mounting line portion extending through a center opening 58 in the closure disc 30. Then the line member 48

has a rear portion 60 which extends from the disc 30 and terminates at an end wire wrap member 62 that provides a loop which is in turn connected to a forward loop 64 of the hook 32.

To maintain the various components in place, the line assembly 34 is provided with four locating devices along its length, these being designated 66, 68, 70 and 72, respectively. Each locating device comprises a spherical fibre glass bead 74 having a center-through opening to receive the line member 48, and also a locating sleeve 76 which is crimped onto the line member 48 so as to remain in a fixed location. Each sleeve 76 can conveniently be made as an aluminum sleeve which can be readily crimped to the line member 48. The bead 74 is positioned between the object which is to be located and its related crimped sleeve 76, and is fully rotatable about the line member 48.

Thus, the forward locating device 66 is positioned at the front end 14 of the body 12, so that the bead 74 is just inside the forward end 14 of the body 12, and bears against the forward end of the lead weight 28, with the bead 74 being positioned rearwardly of its related sleeve 76. The second closure member 68 is positioned immediately rearwardly of the lead weight 28 and prevents its rearward movement. Finally, the two locating devices 70 and 72 are positioned immediately adjacent to, and on opposite sides of the closure disc 30, with the forward and rear beads 72 engaging the disc 30.

The main middle portion 36 of the body 12 is formed with a plurality of relatively small

through openings 78. In the particular arrangement shown herein, there are six forward to rear rows of five openings 78 each spaced symmetrically around the body 12. With regard to size, with the overall lure having a total length of about 36 centimeters, and with the body have an overall length of about 18 centimeters, the openings 78 can be, for example, about 3 millimeters in diameter. These openings 78 permit the scent from the scent bearing material 24 to pass outwardly into the surrounding water.

The scent bearing material 24 can be in the form of a block of foam that has approximately the same size and configuration as the chamber 22 defined by the body 12. As shown in Figure 3, this foam block 24 has a longitudinally extending radial open slot 82 which extends from the longitudinal center line of the foam block 80 out to the edge. This slot 82 performs two functions. First, it provides a convenient means for accommodating the middle portion 54 of the line member 48. Second, it enables the scented material to be conveniently injected into the foam block 80. This is accomplished by providing a scent applicator opening 84 in the forward middle portion of the body 12. By aligning the slot 82 with this applicator opening 84, the scented material in liquid form can be injected through the hole or opening 84 to flow through the slot 82 along the length of the foam to be absorbed therein.

Also, it will be noted that the closure disc 30 is provided with a plurality of scent openings

86 (see Figure 4) so that the scent can emanate from the scent bearing material 24 rearwardly from the body 12. As shown herein, there are four such scent openings 86 spaced symmetrically around the center of the disc 30.

To describe the operation of the present invention, let us assume that the lure 10 is assembled as shown in the drawings, with the line assembly 34 locating the various components in their respective positions, as shown herein, but that the scent bearing material 24 is not located within the chamber 22. The body 12 is moved forwardly along the line member 48 to expose the middle line portion 54. The foam block 80 can easily be slipped over the middle line portion 54 which fits into the access slot 84 of the foam block 80. Then the body 12 can be moved rearwardly to enclose the foam block 80. The disc 30 fits snugly within the expanded wall portion 40 of the body to substantially enclose the foam block 80. Then the scent bearing liquid can be inserted through the scent applicator opening 84 to be absorbed in the foam block 80.

With this being accomplished, the forward portion 50 (i.e. leader) of the line member 48 is attached to a fish line, the other end of which would be attached to a fishing reel operated by a person from a boat. Then the fishing proceeds in the usual manner which would occur in a trolling operation, in that the lure 10 would be towed by the boat through the water. The openings 78 in the body 12 and the openings 86 in the closure disc 30 permit the scent from the material in the

foam block 80 to pass outwardly into the surrounding water at the desired rate.

Also, it is possible that other types of bait, such as chopped up herring or possibly even vegetable matter or artificial bait material could be positioned in the chamber 22. This would be accomplished by twisting the closure disc 30 out of its closing position so as to leave the body opening 26 at least partially open. Then the scent bearing bait material (e.g. chopped herring) can simply be inserted into the chamber 22, with the disc 30 then being replaced to its closed position.

A second embodiment of the present invention is illustrated in Figures 5 through 8. Components of the second embodiment which are similar to components of the first embodiment will be given like numerical designations, with an "a" suffix distinguishing those of the second embodiment.

The lure 10a of the second embodiment is particularly adapted for jigging where the lure 10a remains at the same location in the water, and the fisherman raises and lowers the line to cause the lure 10a to move upwardly and downwardly in the water. So that the terminology used in describing this second embodiment remains consistent with the description of the first embodiment, the terms "forward" and "rear" shall be used to describe the same corresponding locations as in the description of the first embodiment. With the lure 10a being used in a jigging operation, the forward end of the lure 10a will be at a lower location, and the rear end of

the lure 10a will be at an upper location, and also be connected to the fish line extending to the boat.

This second embodiment has the same main components as the first embodiment. Thus, the lure 10a has a body 12a with tentacles 20a having the same overall configuration as the body 12 of the first embodiment. Also, there is a lead weight 28a and a closure disc 30a which are the same as the corresponding components of the first embodiment.

However, the line assembly 34a is arranged somewhat differently from the line assembly 34 of the first embodiment, and the hook 32a is connected and positioned somewhat differently.

More specifically, there are only three locating devices 66a, 68a and 70a. There is not a locating device on the rear side of the disc 30a, as there is in the first embodiment. Also, the forward locating device 66a is positioned so that the bead 74a of the forward locating device 66a is forwardly of the front end 14a of the body 12a and there is also a second bead 74a immediately rearwardly of the forward end portion 14a of the body 12a. Thus, in the normal mode of operation (in filling the chamber 22a with bait), the body 12a is not moved forwardly along the line assembly 34a.

Another difference of this second embodiment from the first embodiment is that the wire wrap member 62a has its loop connected to the leader 50a that in turn connects to the main line that extends to the boat. Then there is another line

88 that connects to the wire wrap member 62 and extends to terminate at a second wire wrap member 90, which in turn connects to the loop 64a of the hook 32a. This hook 32a is a tri-part hook, where there are three hook members 46a symmetrically spaced 120 degrees apart.

In other respects, this second embodiment is substantially the same as, or closely similar to, the first embodiment.

To describe the operation of this second embodiment 10a, to load the scent bearing material into the chamber 22a, the closure disc 30a is moved out of engagement with the body wall portion 40a and moved rearwardly along the rear line portion 60a. If the foam block 24a is to be used as the scent bearing material, then this foam block 24a is moved through the rear body opening 26a and moved into engagement over the middle line portion 54a. Then the disc 30a is moved forwardly along the rear line portion 60a into its closure position within the expanded wall portion 40a of the body 12a.

On the other hand, if other scent bearing material 24a, such as chopped herring or the like is to be used, again the disc 30a is moved rearwardly to expose the opening 26a, and the scent bearing material is loaded into the chamber 22a, after which the disc 30a is replaced.

To describe the operation of the lure 10a of the second embodiment in water, reference is now made to Figures 5, 6 and 7. From examining these figures, and from the following description,

another difference of the second embodiment 10a will become apparent.

It will be noted that the line section 88 is of such a length that the hook 32a is positioned alongside of the body 12. Also, with the connection at the wire wrap member 62 being spaced from the rear end 16a of the body 12a, it is apparent that the hook 32a can swing away from the body 12a.

When the lure 10a is positioned in the water at its desired location, then the main line is pulled upwardly and then dropped somewhat continuously to give the lure 10a an up and down motion, as shown in Figures 5 and 6. With this arrangement, as shown in Figure 7, when the fish strikes to move its mouth over the lure 10a, the mouth of the fish closes down on the hook 32a and the fish tends to move his mouth away. While the mouth of the fish becomes engaged over the hook, generally the body 12a of the lure 10a remains disengaged from the mouth of the fish. The result of this is that the body 12a of the fish and also the tentacles 20a are less likely to be damaged.

To discuss further the advantages of the lure 10a, normal rigging of lures for jigging has hook placement on the bottom end of the lure. This has two inherent disadvantages. First, the major problem of conventional lures designed for jigging is that when a fish strikes a lure and the hook is embedded in the fish's mouth, the fish will respond by violently shaking his head attempting to dislodge the hook. In this the lure itself is used pendulum-style to the fish's advantage,

resulting in a high percentage of lost fish. Second, with the hook positioned on the bottom of the lure, the hook becomes the first part of the lure to touch bottom. This often results is either losing the lure or damaging the hook points.

On the other hand, with the lure 10a of the present invention, with the hook positioned at mid body (and not attached to the body 12a), when a fish strikes and the hook 46a is embedded, the fish cannot use the weight of the lure to pendulum the lure out of his mouth, as the fish is fighting a straight leader. This results in a substantial increase in caught fish. Further, with the hook positioned at mid body, the bottom end 16a of the lure 10a touches the bottom of the ocean, lake or river first, thus greater reducing the occurrences of the hook catching bottom and losing the lure 10a or damaging the hooks 46a.

With regard to various advantages provided by both of the embodiments of the present invention, it will be noted that the basic components of both embodiments are in a large part already available. Further, the manner in which the line assemblies 34 and 34a are arranged and engage the components permits the use of components which are easily usable, inexpensive, and already have acceptability in the fishing industry. Further, the manner in which the scent bearing material can be positioned within the chamber 22 or 22a is particularly convenient. Also, the scent bearing material can be easily changed, replaced, or have further material added thereto.

A third embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figures 9 through 11. Components of this third embodiment which are similar to the prior two embodiments will be given like numeric designations, with a "b" suffix distinguishing those of the third embodiment.

Figures 9 and 10 are two variations of this third embodiment, and differ only with respect to whether a spinner or buzz bait is used. Figure 11 is a longitudinal sectional view of the main portions of the lures shown in Figures 9 and 10 and therefore applies to both variations shown in Figures 9 and 10.

With reference first to Figure 9, the lure 10b comprises a body 12b having tentacles 20b at the rear end thereof. The body 10b defines a cavity 22b in which is positioned at the forward end a lead weight 28b and having the scented bearing material 24b positioned in the body directly behind the lead weight 28b.

As in the prior embodiments, there is a closure disc 30b at the rear end of the body.

However, instead of having the line assembly (48 and 48a in the first and second embodiments),

there is provided a connecting end positioning member 90. This member 90 is made of relatively rigid wire connection and comprises an axially extending connecting arm 92 which is centered on the longitudinal axis of the body 20b, and a rearwardly slanting, laterally extending positioning arm 94. The forward ends of the two arms 92 and 94 connect at a loop-like connection 26, which in turn attached through a swivel connection 98 to the leader 48b. The positioning arm 94 has at its outwardly positioned rear end a connecting loop 100 which in turn connects through a swivel connection 102 to a spinner 104.

The connecting arm 92 extends along the longitudinal center axis of the body 12b and ends in a closed rear loop 106 that is in turn connected to the hook 32b. There is a locating device 68b positioned immediately behind the lead weight 28b to position the weight 28b in the forward part of the body 10b. There is a second locating device 72b positioned immediately behind the closure disc 30b.

The mode of operation of this third embodiment of 10b is substantially the same as

described previously, relative to the first embodiment. This type of lure would normally be used for trolling. The scent bearing material 24b would be inserted in the cavity 22b in the manner described above relative to the first embodiment. There are openings 78b in the body 12b and also in the disc 30b.

The connecting and positioning device 90 serves the function of providing a connection to the leader 48b, mounting the disc 30b and connecting to the hook 32b. The arm 94 serves the function of positioning the spinner 104 at the desired location for the fishing operations.

The variation of the third embodiment shown in Figure 10 is, as indicated above, substantially the same as the variation shown in Figure 9 except that instead of using the spinner 104 there is used a buzz bait 105. Since the mode of operation of the variation shown in Figure 10 is readily apparent of the above description, this will not be described further herein.

A fourth embodiment is shown in Figures 12 through 14. This fourth embodiment is closely similar to the third embodiment disclosed in

Figures 9 through 11, and is also similar to the second embodiment shown in Figures 5 through 8. Components of this fourth embodiment which are similar to components shown in the prior embodiments will be given like numerical designations, with a "c" suffix distinguishing those of this fourth embodiment. As in the third embodiment, there are two variations of this fourth embodiment, one shown in Figure 12 and one shown in Figure 13. Then in Figure 14 there is shown the main portion of the lure a longitudinal cross section, and this is common to both of the variations shown in Figures 12 and 13.

This fourth embodiment is substantially the same as the third embodiment, except that there is a reversal in the positioning of the body 12c of this fourth embodiment.

As in the third embodiment, the lure 10c comprises a body 12c having at its end 16c the tentacles 20c. Also, there is the connection end positioning member 90c comprising arms 92c and 94c. The positioning arm 94c connects through a swivel 102c to a spinner 104c. In Figure 13, the

second variation of this fourth embodiment has a buzz bait 105C.

Instead of having a lead weight, there is provided at the lower end connection of the arm 92c to the hook 32c an incapsulating member 108 which can be made, for example, of lead so as to provide weight to properly orient the lure 10c.

The components of this fourth embodiment will not be described further herein, since it is believed that these are rather evident from the prior descriptions, and some additional numerical designations with a "c" suffix are added in Figures 12 through 14 so that these could be readily related back to the description of the corresponding components in the prior text.

It is believed that the mode of operation of this fourth embodiment is sufficiently clear from reviewing the mode of operations of the prior embodiment, so this will not be discussed further herein. This lure 10c could be used in a trolling operation, and could also be used for casting and retrieving.

A fifth embodiment is illustrated in Figure 15. Components of this fifth embodiments which

are similar to prior components will be given like numerical designations, with a "d" suffix distinguishing those of this fifth embodiment.

The structure, function of the components, and overall operation of this fifth embodiment are substantially similar to those of the lure 10c shown in Figure 14. However, the body 12d in Figure 15 is shaped as a crawdad. Also, the hook 32d has a connection at 106d which is exterior of the body 12d. Thus, the arm 92d extends all the way through the body 12d and outwardly from the front end 14d thereof. In other respects, the lure 10d of this fifth embodiment is substantially similar to that shown in Figure 14.

A sixth embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figure 16. This sixth embodiment is very similar to the first embodiment shown in Figures 1 through 4. Components of this sixth embodiment which are similar to those of the two prior embodiments will be given like numerical designations, with an "e" suffix distinguishing those of the sixth embodiment.

As in the prior embodiments, the lure 10e comprises a body 12e which in this instance is

shaped to resemble a minnow. There is a rigid connecting member 92e in the form of an elongate, straight, relatively rigid wire member, resembling the arm 92 of the third embodiment, except that it does not have the additional arm 94. The front loop 96e of this arm 92e can be connected to, for example, a swivel connection and then to a leader (these not being shown for ease of illustration). Connected to the front end of the arm 92e is an elongate plate member 110 having a planar configuration with rounded side edge portions 112. A plurality of spherical members 114 are positioned on the forward part of the arm 92e just rearwardly of the forward connecting loop 96e.

At the rear end of the body 12e, there is a slightly enlarged portion 40e which receives therein the closure disc (not shown for ease of illustration). Thus, the scented material can be positioned by displacing this closure disc and inserting the scented material within the body 12e. Since the manner in which this is done, and also the mode of operation of this sixth embodiment is evident from the prior description,

there will not be further discussion of the same herein.

Figure 17 shows a seventh embodiment of the present invention. Components of this seventh embodiment which are similar to the previously discussed embodiments will be given like numerical designations, with an "f" suffix distinguishing those of this seventh embodiment.

This seventh embodiment is substantially the same as the version shown in Figure 15. The difference is that the body 12f is shaped as a frog. In other respects, this is the same as what is shown in Figure 15, so there will not be further discussion of this seventh embodiment. Numerical designations corresponding to prior embodiments will simply be presented in Figure 17.

It is to be understood that various changes could be made without departing from the basic teachings of the present invention.

What is Claimed

1. A fishing lure, comprising:

a) an outer body defining a chamber adapted to contain therein a scent bearing material;

b) said body having an access opening which opens to the chamber and arranged to enable scent bearing material to be inserted into the chamber;

c) a closure member configured to be positioned in said access opening in a closed position to retain scent bearing material in the chamber, and movable to an open position to enable scent bearing material to be placed in the chamber;

d) said lure being arranged with scent dispensing opening means connecting said chamber to a region outside of said lure to permit the scent from the scent bearing material in the chamber to emanate into outside water region around the lure.

2. The lure as recited in claim 1, wherein there is line means extending through said chamber, said closure member being mounted to said line means in a manner that it is movable between said closed position and said open position relative to the body of the lure.

3. The lure as recited in claim 2, wherein said closure member is mounted to said line means

at a fixed location along a length of said line means.

4. The lure as recited in claim 2, wherein said closure member is mounted to said line means so as to be movable along said line means from said closed position to said open position.

5. The lure as recited in claim 2, wherein there is a weight member located at a forward end of said body, and said line means extends through said weight member and through the forward end of said body, said line member further having locating means connected to said line means and locating said weight member in said lure.

6. The lure as recited in claim 5, wherein said locating means also engages said body so as to locate said weight member relative to said body.

7. The lure as recited in claim 5, wherein said locating means permits said body to be moved relative to said weight member.

8. The lure as recited in claim 2, wherein there is a hook means connected to said line means in a manner to be positioned relative to said body in an operating location.

9. The lure as recited in claim 8, wherein said lure is a trolling lure and has a weight member at a forward end of said body, said hook member being positioned at a location in an operating position rearwardly of said body.

10. The lure as recited in claim 8, wherein said lure is a jigging lure, and there is a weight member at the forward end of the body, said hook being connected to said line member in a manner

that in an operating position, said hook is positioned adjacent to said body.

11. The lure as recited in claim 10, wherein said hook is connected to said line means at a rear location spaced rearwardly from said body in an operating position, wherein said hook is able to swing away from said body, thus enabling the hook to be engaged by a fish and moved away from said body.

12. The lure as recited in claim 1, wherein said body has a forward end and a rear end, and there is a weight member positioned at the forward end of said body, and forwardly of said chamber, said access opening being located at the rear end of said body, said lure further comprising line means having

a) a forward portion extending through the forward end of said body and through said weight member; and

b) a middle portion extending through said chamber;

c) a rear portion extending through said closure member;

said line means having locating means locating at least said weight member and said closure member.

13. The lure as recited in Claim 12, wherein the locating means has a locating member mounted thereon forwardly of said closure member to locate said closure member relative to forward location in said lower.

14. The lure as recited in Claim 13, wherein there is a second locating member mounted to said line means and positioned rearwardly of said

closure member to limit rearward movement of said closure member relative to said body.

15. The lure as recited in Claim 1, wherein said lure body has a forward end and a rear end, and there are line means connected to forward end of said body, and a hook means connected to said line means at a rear end of said of body, in a manner that said lure can be used for trolling with the forward end of the body being positioned at a forward location to move forwardly through the water, and a hook means trailing the body.

16. The lure as recited in Claim 1, wherein said body has a forward end and a rear end, and there is line means connected to said lure at a rear end of said body, said line means connecting to a loop connecting means, said loop connecting means being connected to a line leading to an operating location, said loop means also being connected to a hook means in a manner that the hook means in an operating position is located adjacent to said body, whereby said lure can be used for jigging, with the rear end of the body being at an upward position, and said hook means extends downwardly from the loop means to be positioned adjacent to the body.

17. The lure as recited in Claim 1, wherein said sent dispensing opening means comprises a plurality of openings in said body, leading from outside said lure to said chamber.

18. A method of fishing utilizing scent to attract fish, said method comprising:

a) providing a fishing lure having an outer body defining a chamber

adapted to contain therein a scent bearing material;

b) inserting a scent bearing material through an access opening in said body into said chamber;

c) positioning a closure member in said access opening to close said chamber and retain the scent bearing material therein;

d) providing said lure with scent dispensing opening means leading from said chamber to location outside of said lower, and positioning said lure in an operating position in water to permit scent from the scent bearing material in the chamber to emanate to outside of the lure into the water around the lure.

19. The method as recited in Claim 18, further comprising of the step of providing line means extending through said chamber, which line means connects to a remote operating position, said line means extending through said chamber and connecting to said closure member.

20. A fishing lure assembly, comprising:

a) a body having a first end portion and a second end portion;

b) a line means connecting to the first end portion of the body and extending to a remote location;

c) a hook attaching line having a first end connecting to a hook means

and a second end connecting to said lure adjacent to said first end portion, in a manner that in operation, said hook remains positioned adjacent to the body, but can be swung outwardly therefrom, whereby when a fish strikes at the lure engages the hook and the mouth of the fish, the fish pulls the hook means away from the body of the lure to facilitate engagement of the hook means in the fish's mouth.

21. The lure assembly of claim 20, wherein the second end of the hook attaching line connects directly to the line means.

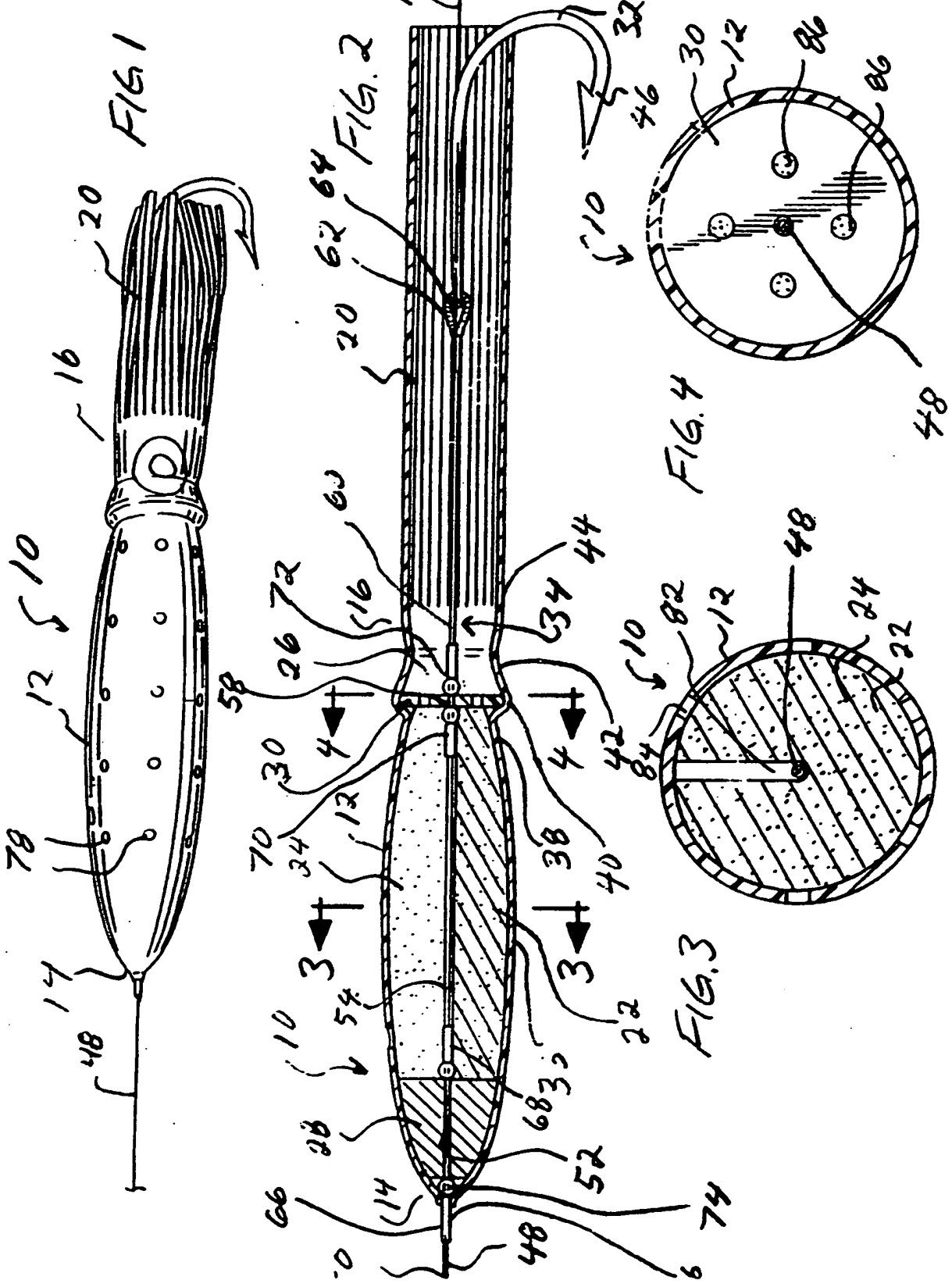


FIG 1
FIG. 2
FIG. 4
FIG. 3
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
30
32
34
36
38
40
42
44
46
48
52
54
58
62
64
66
68
70
72
74
78
82
84
86

FIG. 5

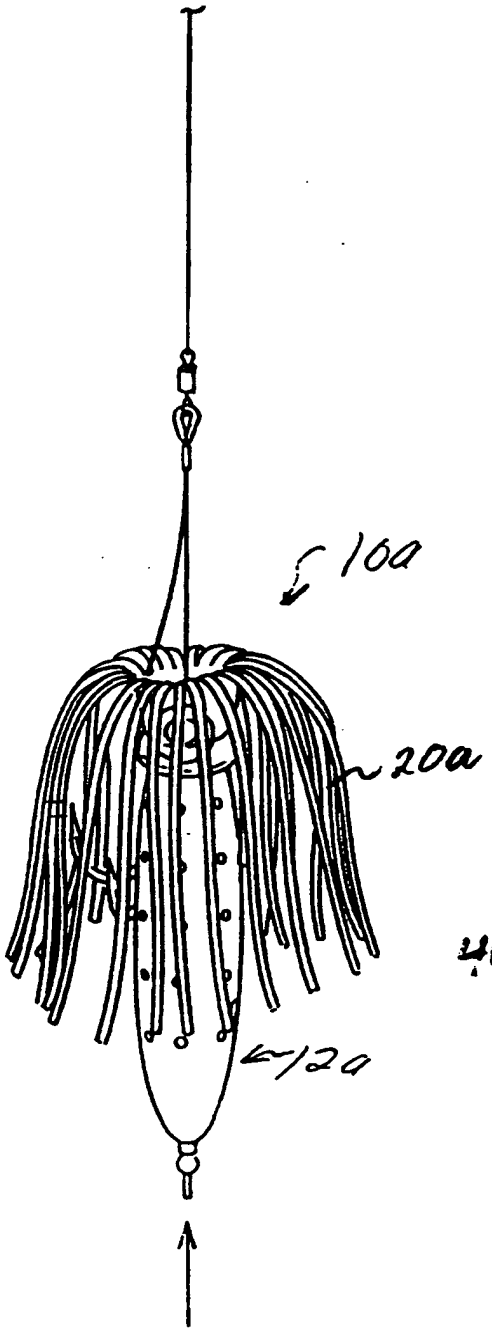


FIG. 6

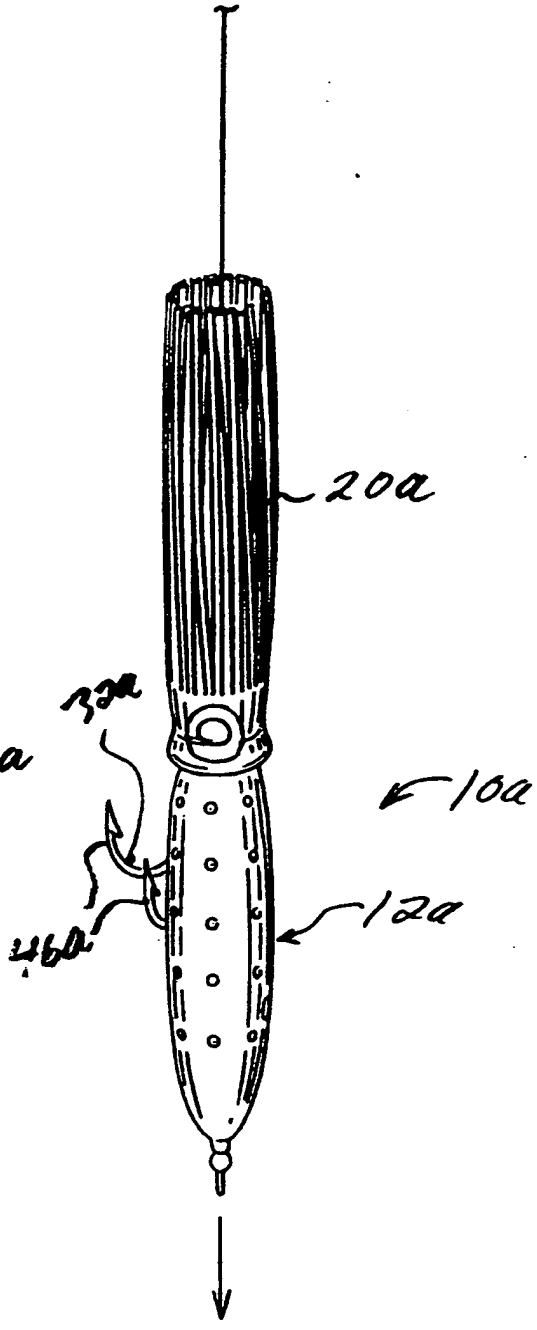


FIG. 7

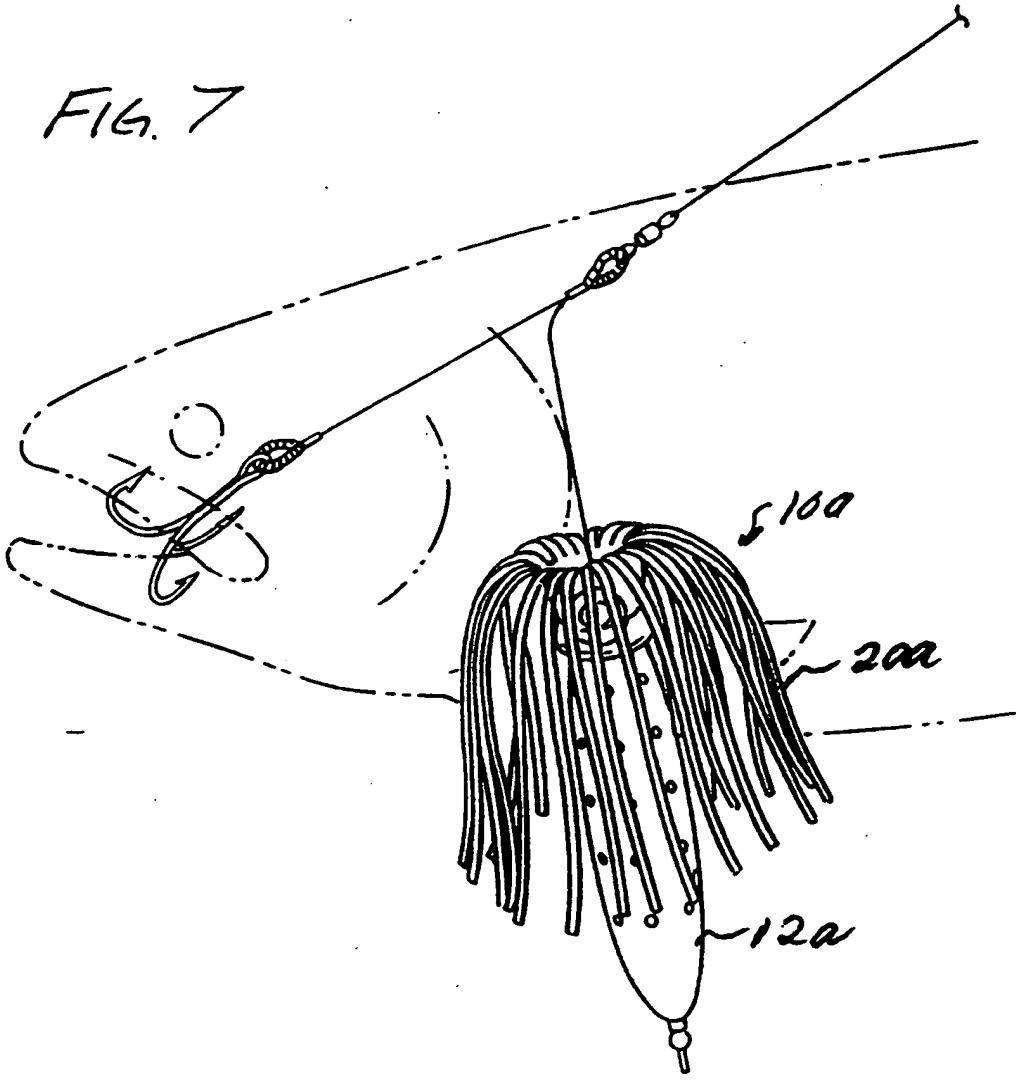
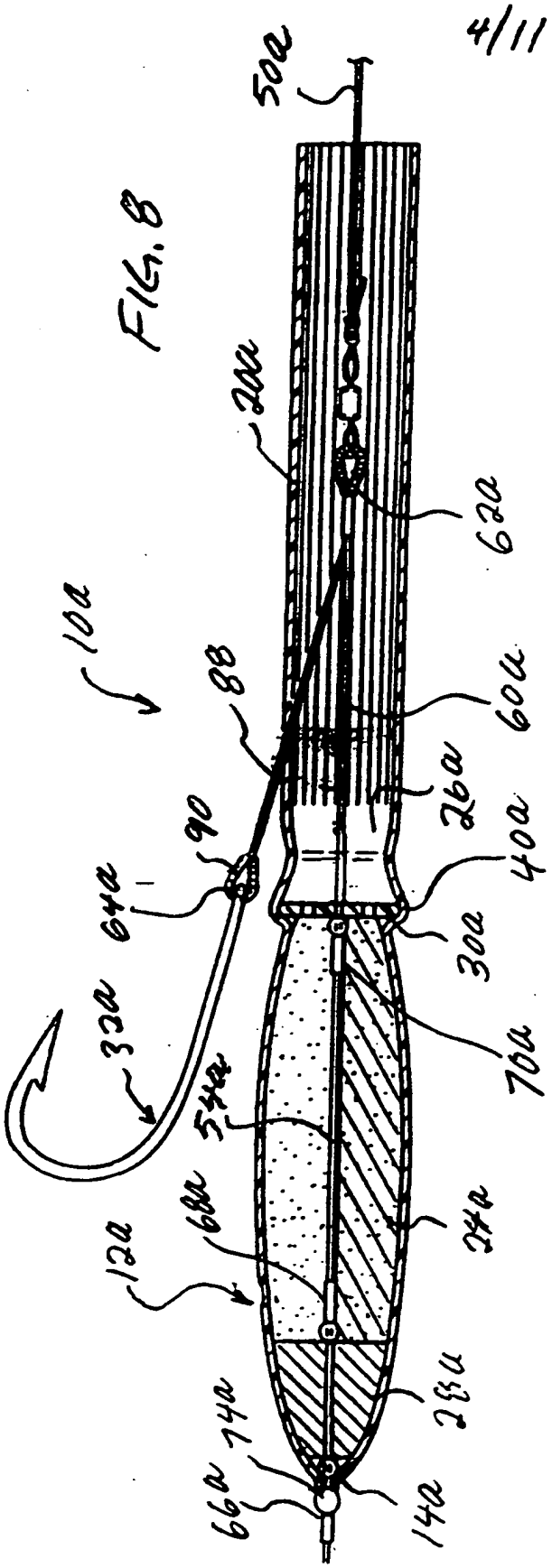


FIG. 8


50a
22a
62a
10a
88
60a
90
26a
64a
40a
30a
32a
70a
54a
24a
12a
68a
28a
74a
66a
14a

2174359

FIG. 9

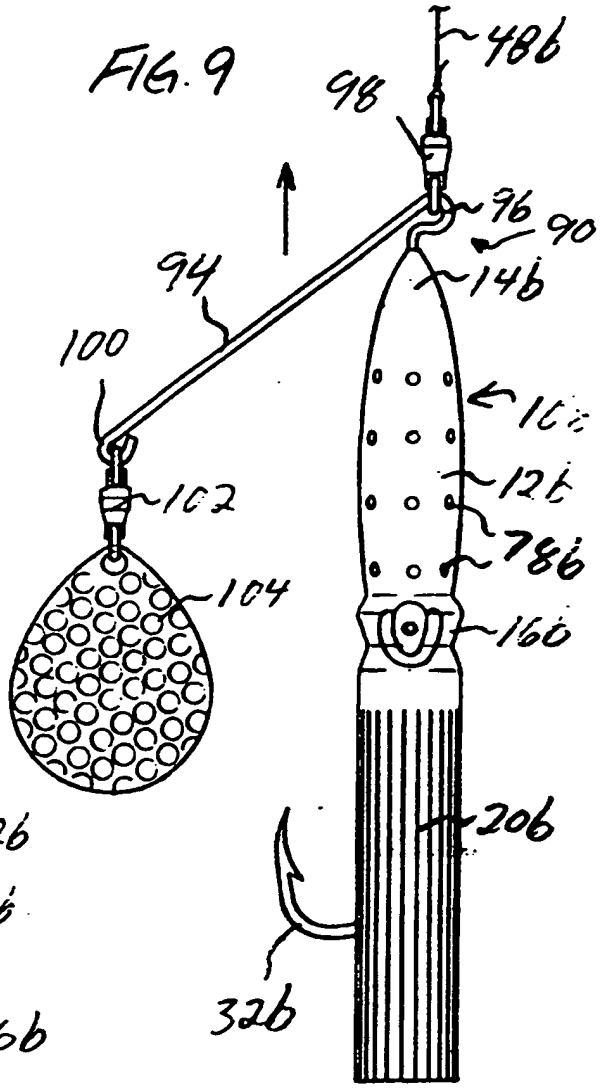
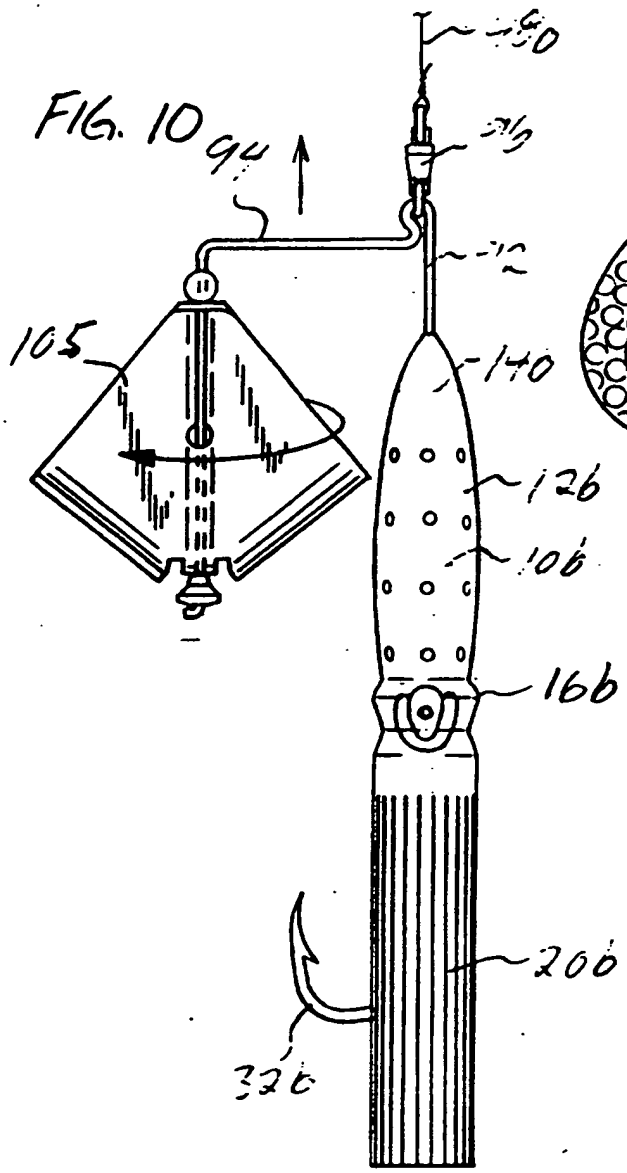
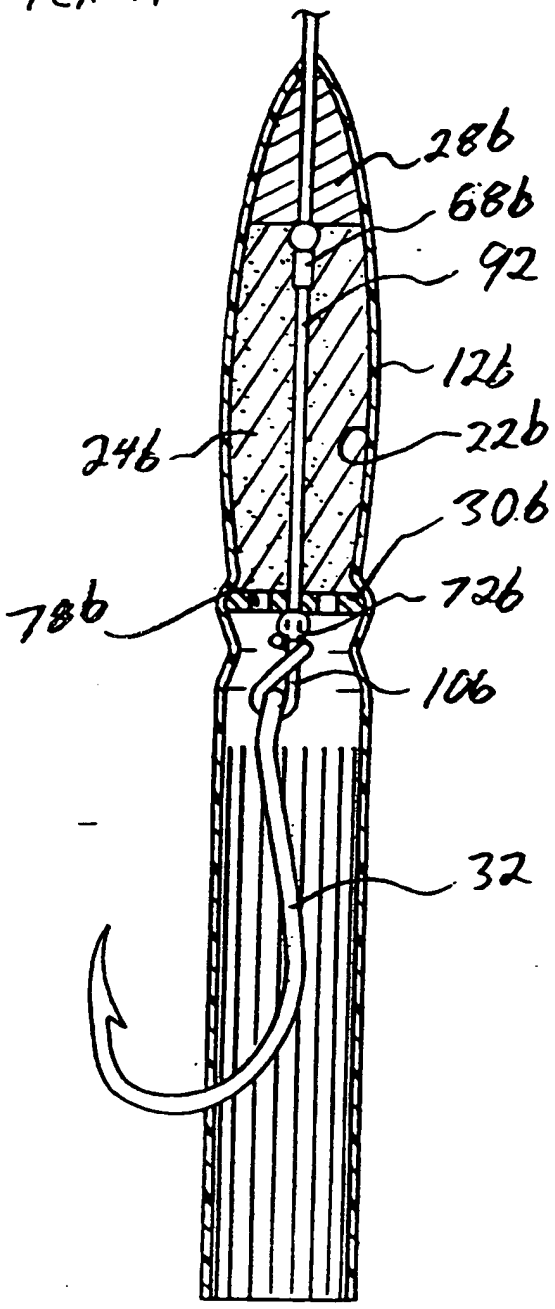


FIG. 10



2174359

FIG. 11



2174359

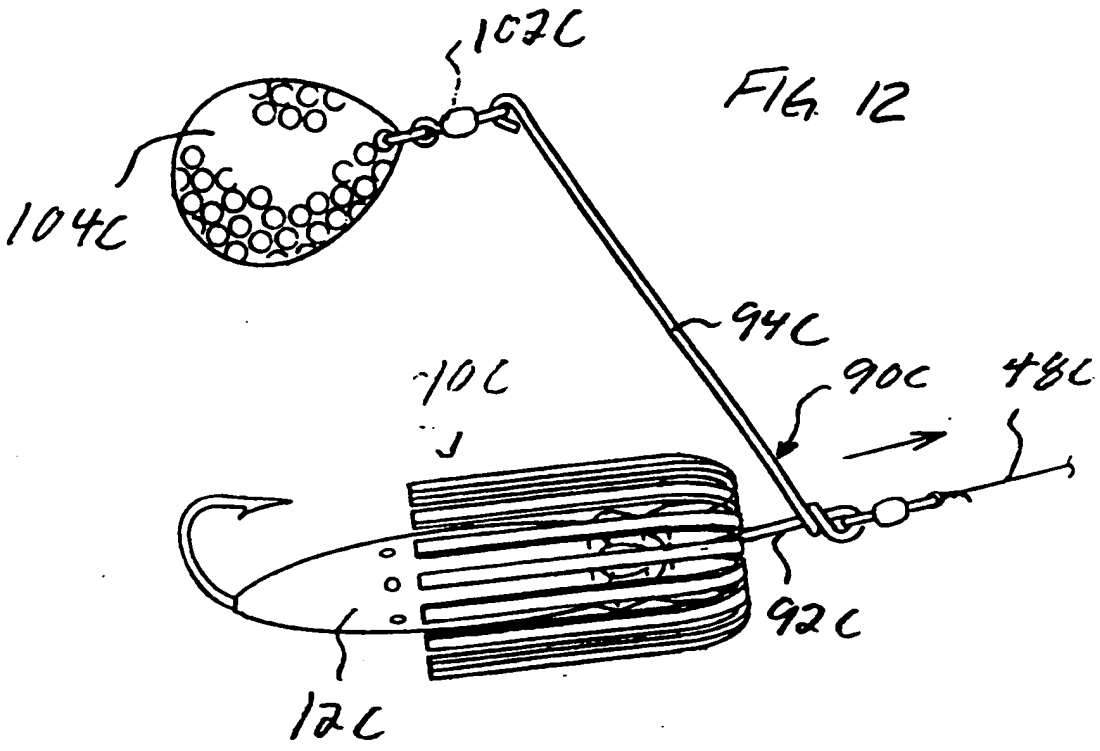


FIG. 12

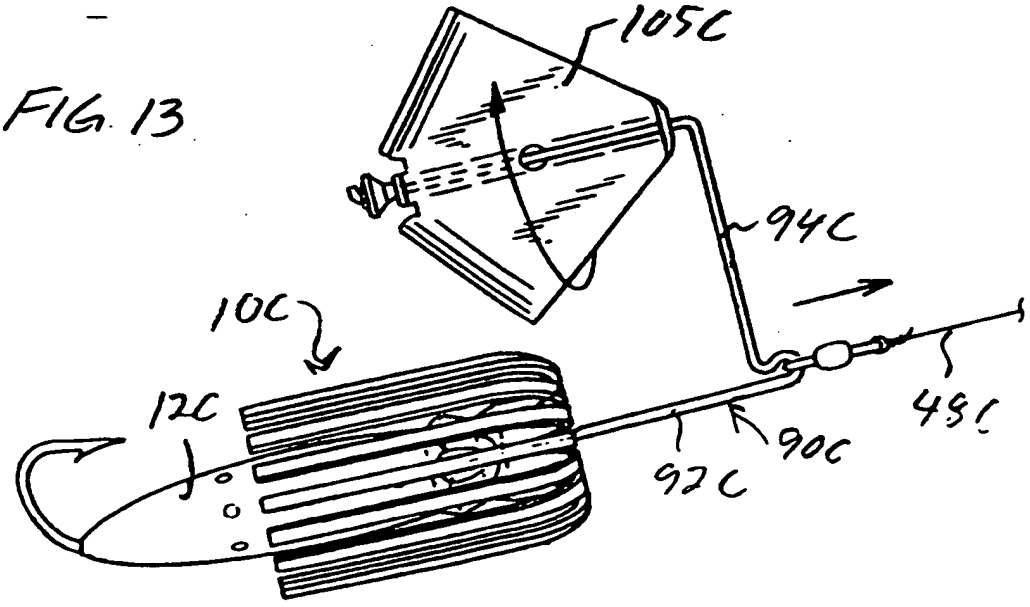
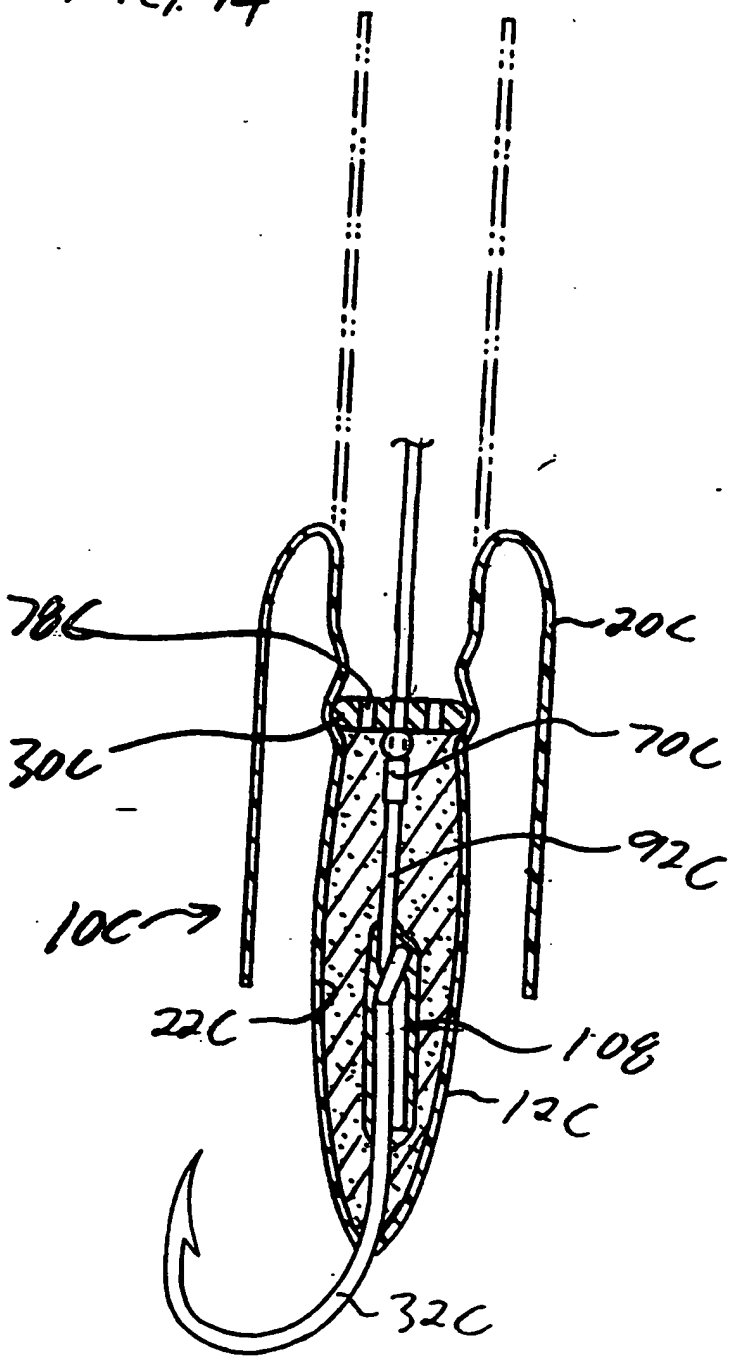


FIG. 13

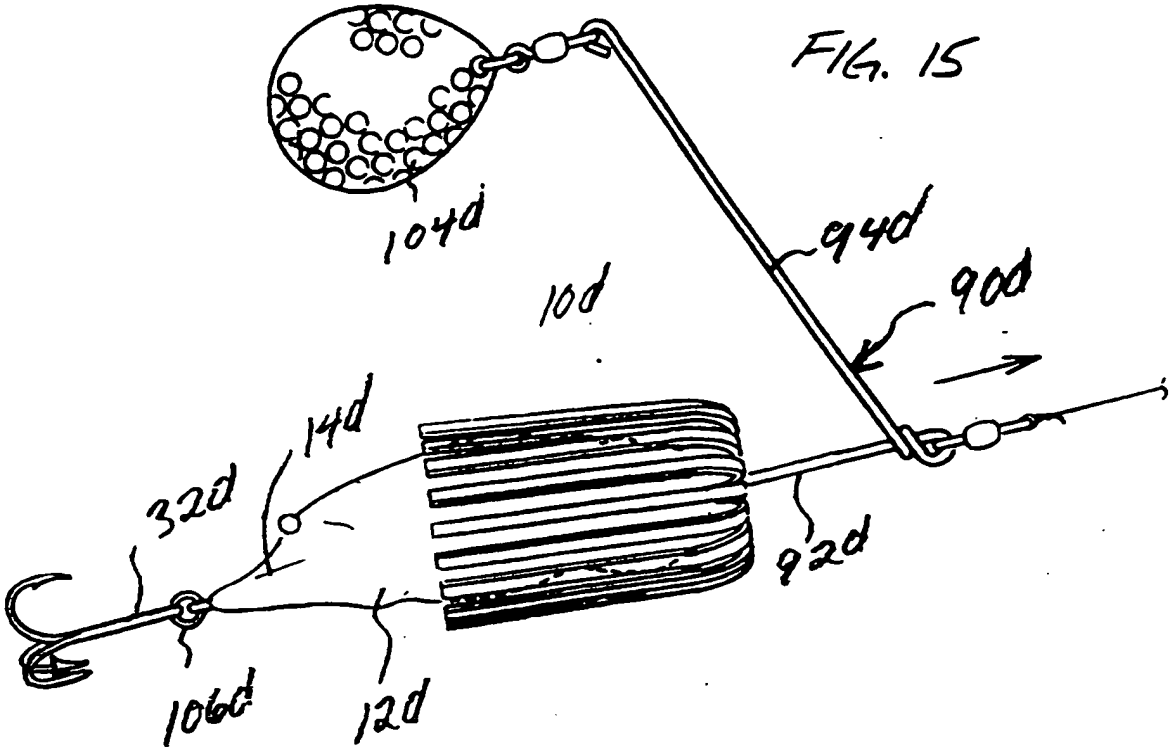
2174359

FIG. 14



2174359

FIG. 15



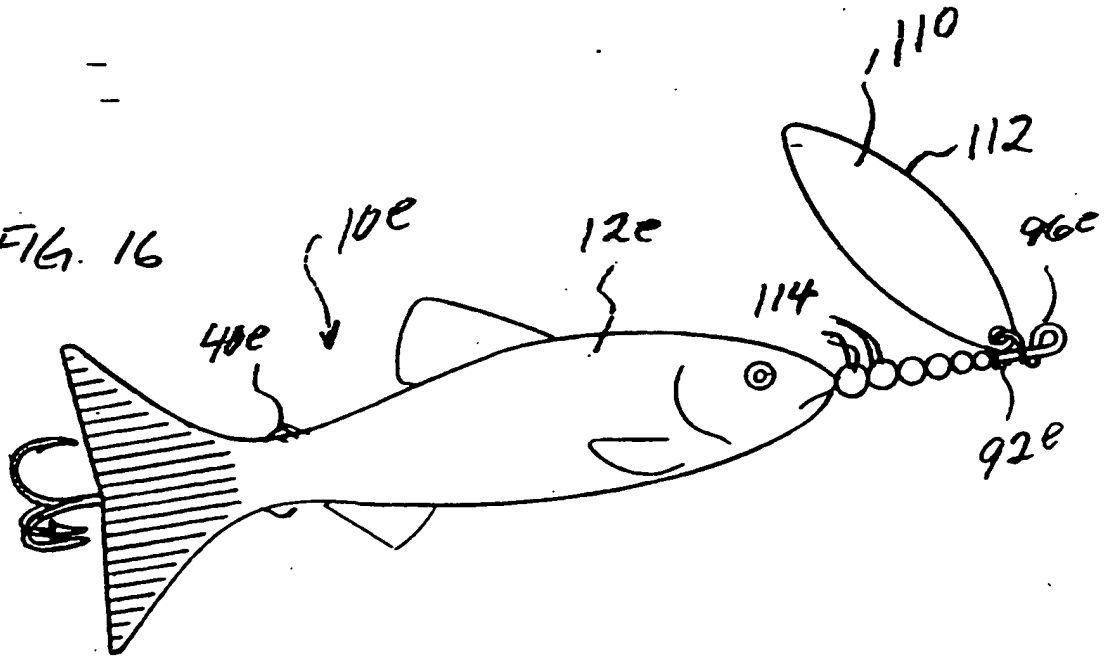


FIG. 15

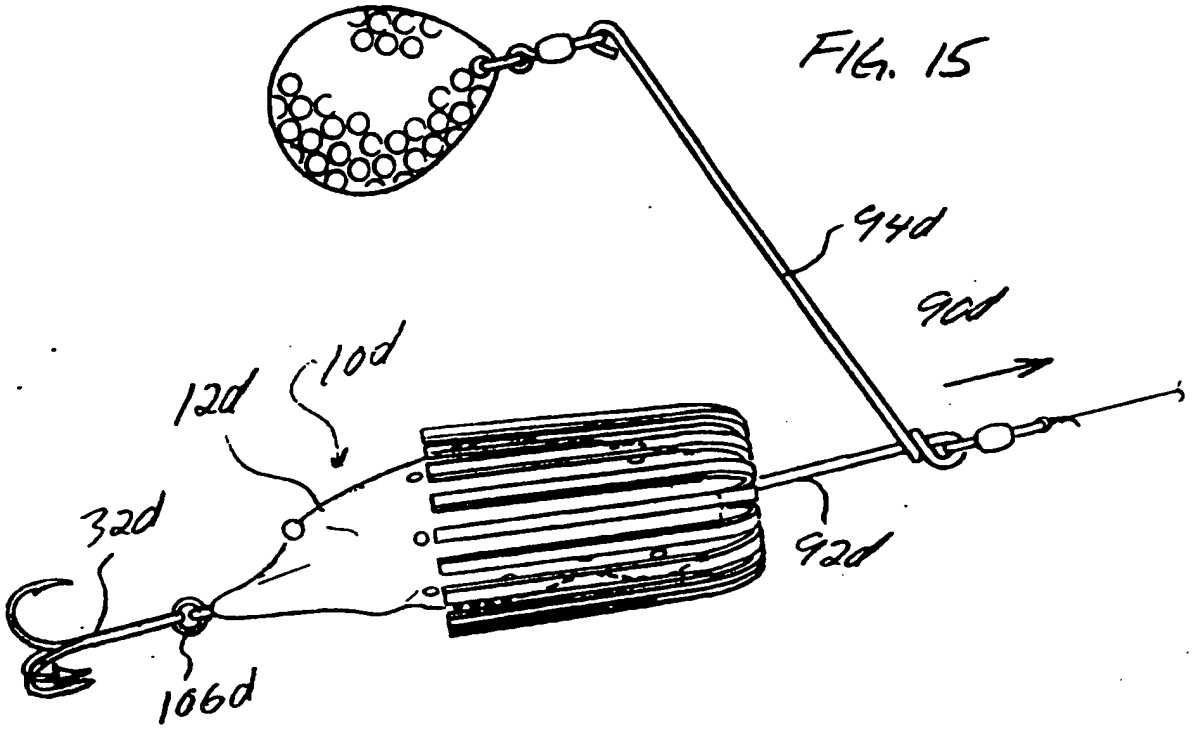
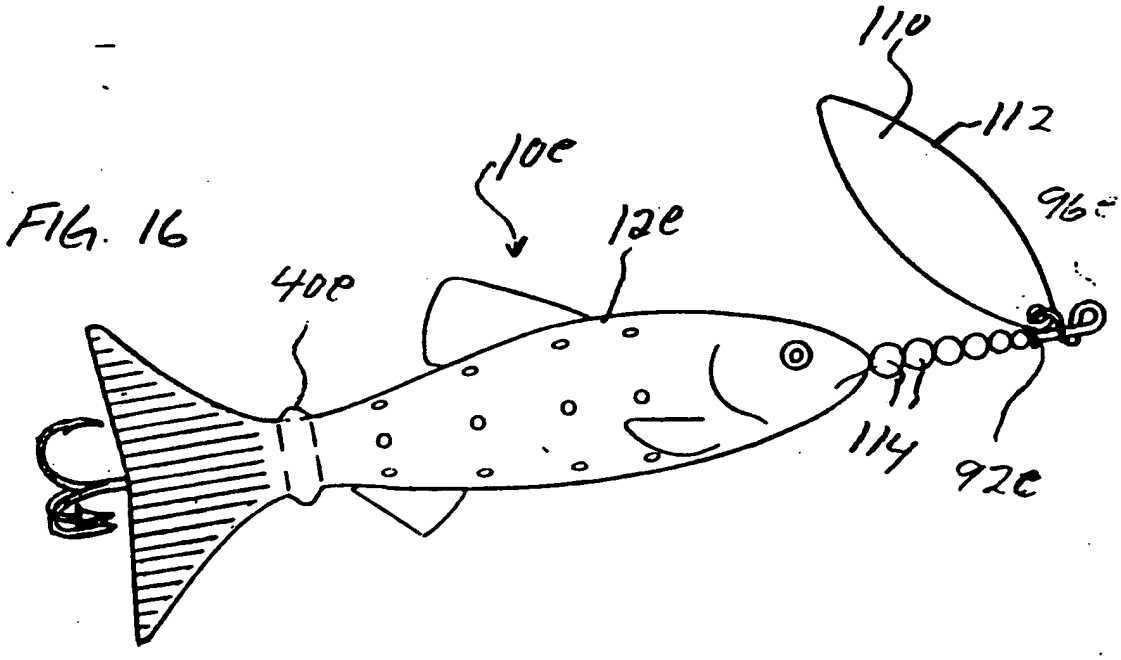


FIG. 16



2174359

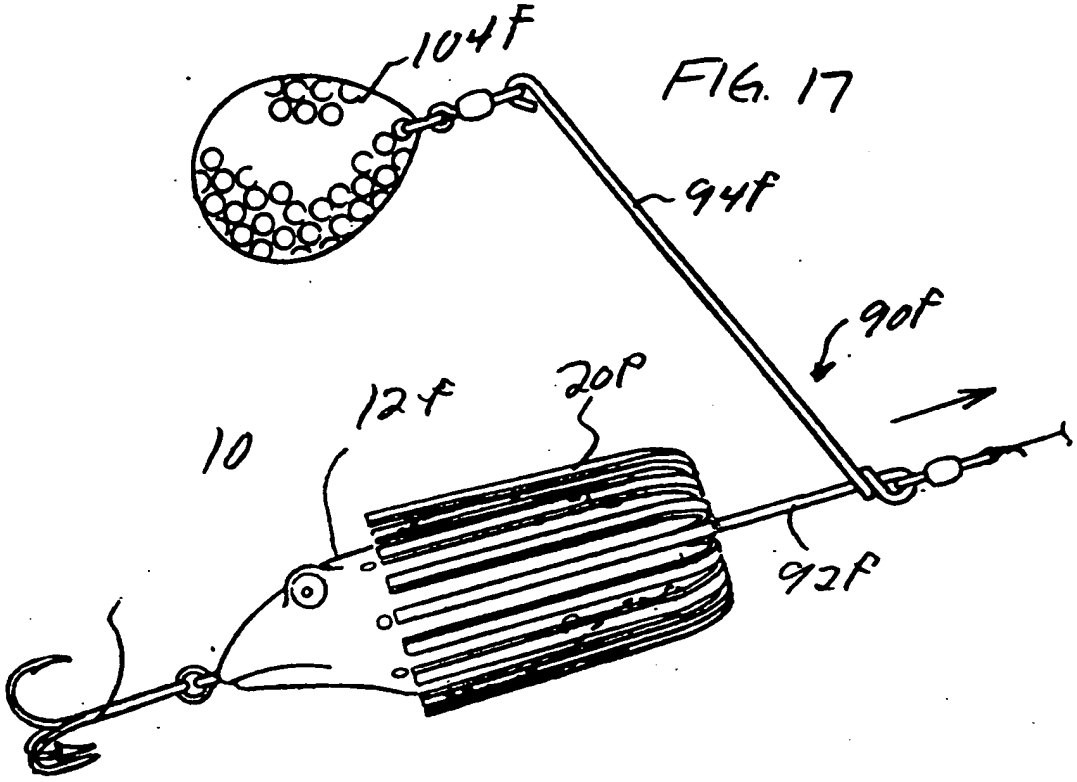


FIG. 17